



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/609,987	06/30/2003	Ken Prayoon Cheng	5670-17	1071
20792	7590	03/20/2008	EXAMINER	
MYERS BIGEL, SIBLEY & SAJOVEC			DERAL, RACHNA SINGH	
PO BOX 37428			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
RALEIGH, NC 27627			2176	
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
03/20/2008		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 10/609,987

Filing Date: June 30, 2003

Appellant(s): CHENG ET AL.

Robert Glatz
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 01/09/08 appealing from the Office action
mailed 03/27/07.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

Painter, Jeffrey, E., "Navigation System that Supports Multiple Languages and Formats", 04/09/03.

Art Unit: 2176

2004/0139388 A1 VORA 07-2004

5,860,073 FERREL et al. 01-1999

Microsoft Technet, "Comparing Windows XP Professional Multilingual Options",

December 1, 2001, Available on the WWW at:

<http://www.microsoft.com/technet/prodtechnol/winxppro/evaluate/muiovw.mspx>.

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 5-8, 10-11, 16-18, 24-28, 30-35, 37-38, and 40-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Painter, Jeffrey E., "Navigation System that Supports Multiple Languages and Formats", 04/09/03 (filed 10/03/01) in view of Vora, US 2004/0139388 A1., 07/15/04 (filed 05/29/03, provisional application filed on 01/14/03

In reference to claim 1, 44-45, and 47, Painter teaches a navigation system that supports multiple languages and formats which meets the limitation, **a method for displaying data in a selected language.** See abstract. Painter discloses the following:

- Receiving language and format-independent navigation-related information from a server which meets the limitation, **receiving a data record formatted in a language independent markup format.** See abstract and page 1, paragraphs [0001] and [0005].
- Retrieving and using an XML style sheet to formulate language and format-specific navigation-related instructions from the language and format-independent responses which meets the limitation(s), **retrieving a style sheet associated with the selected language; formatting the data record based on the style sheet.** See abstract, page 1, paragraph [0005], lines 54-58 and page 2, paragraph [0006].
- Formulating a language and format-specific response to be sent to the end user for display on the end user platform which meets the limitation **displaying the formatted data record in the selected language.** See abstract; page 1, paragraph [0005], lines 54-58; page 2, paragraph [0006]; page 3, paragraph [0011].

Painter does not teach the ***received data record comprises a message type selected from a plurality of message types each having an associated stylesheet and wherein retrieving a style sheet comprises retrieving a style sheet associated with the message type of the data record and with the selected language.***

However, Vora discloses a symbolic representation of data outputted from an application in a locale-independent representation. The locale-independent representation is in an application markup language comprising a locale attribute that identifies a version of language that is spoken in the locale. See page 1, paragraph [0010]-[0013]. Vora teaches the language independent representation can be translated into a variety of device-specific languages such as HTML, XML, WML, HDML, and VoiceXML. See page 3, paragraphs [0047]-[0049]. See also page 1, paragraphs [0013]-[0016]. In order to translate the document into a specific format or message type, the transformation framework determines the interface receiving the document. The transformation framework also obtains a locale attribute identifying the version of the language spoken at a particular locale. Using the locale attribute and the target device type, MXML document is translated into a device-specific language which meets the limitation ***a message type selected from a plurality of message types each having an associated style sheet wherein retrieving a style sheet comprises retrieving a style sheet associated with the message type of the data record and with the selected language.*** See pages 3-4.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide Vora's locale attribute (i.e. message type) which determines

what stylesheet to apply in order to display the data record in a specified language in the system of Painter because doing so helps facilitate globalization of information by allowing an application to be presented in multiple languages.

In reference to claim 5, Painter teaches using an XML stylesheet to formulate language specific instructions that are sent to the end user. These stylesheets can be used to cater to different locales and languages such as French, Spanish, and other languages. See page 2, paragraph [0004]. Painter does not necessarily teach the style sheets include a locale attribute specifying an associated one of the languages; however, Vora discloses a symbolic representation of data outputted from an application in a locale-independent representation. The locale-independent representation is in an application markup language comprising a locale attribute that identifies a version of language that is spoken in the locale. See page 1, paragraph [0010]-[0013]. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide Vora's locale attribute (i.e. message type) which determines what stylesheet to apply in order to display the data record in a specified language in the system of Painter because doing so helps facilitate globalization of information by allowing an application to be presented in multiple languages.

In reference to claim 6, Painter teaches retrieving the navigation-related information from a navigation server in which the data is displayed in a language-independent format which is different than a selected language.

In reference to claims 7-8, Painter teaches the language and format independent responses are provided in XML format. The customer-interface servers use XML style sheets to formulate language and format-specific instructions that are sent to the end users. See abstract.

In reference to claim 10, Painter teaches the language and format independent navigation instructions are provided in XML format. The customer-interface servers use XML style sheets to formulate language and format-specific instructions that are sent to the end users. This could include XSL stylesheet language files. See abstract.

In reference to claim 11, Painter teaches receiving navigation-related information in addition to the type of format the end user's computing platform requires the instructions be presented in. If the language and format independent data structure receives a request from a user's computing platform requiring the instructions be presented in HTML format, the application uses a style sheet to present the instructions in an HTML format and a language-specific format as well. See page 9, paragraphs [0053]-[0055].

In reference to claim 16, Painter teaches generating navigation instructions on a navigation server in an language independent markup language format. See abstract. The data record is then sent to a customer interface server where it is converted into a language specific format. See abstract.

In reference to claim 17, Painter teaches the receiving, retrieving, formatting, and displaying are performed by a first application program. See figure 3. Painter further teaches providing the data record to another application program on the user device.

In reference to claim 18, Painter teaches providing the data record to an application on a user device. See figure 3

In reference to claims 24-25, Painter teaches the customer-interface server use a variety of XML stylesheet to formulate language and format-specific instructions to send to the end users. See abstract, page 1, paragraph [0005], lines 54-58 and page 2, paragraph [0006]. Painter teaches the style sheets are used to describe the navigation data. Painter does not necessarily teach the style sheets include a locale attribute specifying an associated one of the languages; however, Vora discloses a symbolic representation of data outputted from an application in a locale-independent representation. The locale-independent representation is in an application markup language comprising a locale attribute that identifies a version of language that is

spoken in the locale. See page 1, paragraph [0010]-[0013]. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide Vora's locale attribute (i.e. message type) which determines what stylesheet to apply in order to display the data record in a specified language in the system of Painter because doing so helps facilitate globalization of information by allowing an application to be presented in multiple languages.

In reference to claim 26, Painter teaches the data record comprises a navigation document which is capable of being edited. See page 5, paragraph [0030].

In reference to claims 27, 32, 46, and 48, Painter teaches receiving navigation information from a navigation server in a language-independent format and displaying it on a customer interface server in a second language different from the first language. See abstract. Painter teaches:

-Formulating a response to a request for navigation information at a remotely located server when received from an end user which meets the limitation ***generating data values at the first data processing system***. See page 1, paragraph [0002].

-The response is in a language and format-independent document which includes identification of a style sheet indicating how to convert the information into a language specific format which meets the limitation ***incorporating the generated data values in***

a language independent markup document to provide a data record. See abstract, and page 1, paragraphs [0001]-[0005].

-The navigation system forwards the navigation information to the customer interface server which meets the limitation ***forwarding the data record from the first data processing system to the second data processing system***". See page 1, paragraphs [0001]-[0005].

Painter does not teach ***the language independent markup document including an identification of a style sheet that specifies how to present the data values in the second language, to provide the data record.*** However, Vora discloses a symbolic representation of data outputted from an application in a locale-independent representation. The locale-independent representation is in an application markup language comprising a locale attribute that identifies a version of language that is spoken in the locale. See page 1, paragraph [0010]-[0013].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide Vora's locale attribute which determines what stylesheet to apply in order to display the data record in a specified language in the system of Painter because doing so helps facilitate globalization of information by allowing an application to be presented in multiple languages.

In reference to claim 28, Painter teaches the language and format independent navigation instructions are provided in XML format. The customer-interface servers use XML style sheets to formulate language and format-specific instructions that are sent to the end users. This could include XSL stylesheet language files. See abstract.

In reference to claims 30-31, Painter teaches receiving navigation-related information in addition to the type of format the end user's computing platform requires the instructions be presented in. If the language and format independent data structure receives a request from a user's computing platform requiring the instructions be presented in HTML format, the application uses a style sheet to present the instructions in an HTML format and a language-specific format as well. See page 9, paragraphs [0053]-[0055].

In reference to claim 34, Painter teaches a navigation system that supports multiple languages and formats which meets the limitation, *a data display module*. See abstract. Painter discloses the following:

-Receiving language and format-independent navigation-related information from a server which meets the limitation, *receive a data record formatted in a language independent markup format from a data processing system that displays text in a language different from the first language*. See abstract and page 1, paragraphs [0001] and [0005].

-Retrieving and using an XML style sheet to formulate language and format-specific navigation-related instructions from the language and format-independent responses which meets the limitation(s), ***retrieve a style sheet that specifies how to display text associated with the data values in the data record in the first language; format the data record based on the retrieved style sheet.*** See abstract, page 1, paragraph [0005], lines 54-58 and page 2, paragraph [0006].

-Formulating a language and format-specific response to be sent to the end user for display on the end user platform which meets the limitation ***display the formatted data values in the first language; and at least on style sheet associated with the first language.*** See abstract; page 1, paragraph [0005], lines 54-58; page 2, paragraph [0006]; page 3, paragraph [0011].

In reference to claim 37, Painter teaches receiving navigation-related information in addition to the type of format the end user's computing platform requires the instructions be presented in. If the language and format independent data structure receives a request from a user's computing platform requiring the instructions be presented in HTML format, the application uses a style sheet to present the instructions in an HTML format and a language-specific format as well. See page 9, paragraphs [0053]-[0055].

In reference to claim 38, Painter teaches the stylesheets can be used to formulate a variety of language and format-specific responses. See page 1, paragraph [0005].

In reference to claim 40, Painter teaches the navigation information may be in English, French, Spanish, or another language. See page 1, paragraph [0004].

In reference to claim 41, Painter teaches receiving navigation-related information in addition to the type of format the end user's computing platform requires the instructions be presented in. If the language and format independent data structure receives a request from a user's computing platform requiring the instructions be presented in HTML format, the application uses a style sheet to present the instructions in an HTML format and a language-specific format as well. See page 9, paragraphs [0053]-0055].

In reference to claims 42-43, Painter teaches the data values can be navigation instructions. Painter teaches receiving navigation-related information in addition to the type of format the end user's computing platform requires the instructions be presented in. If the language and format independent data structure receives a request from a user's computing platform requiring the instructions be presented in HTML format, the application uses a style sheet to present the instructions in an HTML format and a language-specific format as well. See page 9, paragraphs [0053]-0055].

Claims 2-4, 36, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Painter, Jeffrey E., "Navigation System that Supports Multiple Languages and Formats", 04/09/03 (filed 10/03/01) in view of Vora, US 2004/0139388 A1., 07/15/04 (filed 05/29/03, provisional application filed on 01/14/03, as applied to claims 1 and 32 above, and further in view of Ferrel et al. US 5,860,073, 01/12/99.

In reference to claim 2, Painter does not teach using a second stylesheet associated with a second language different than the selected language, formatting the data record based on the second stylesheet, or displaying the record based on the second style sheet in the second language; however, Ferrel teaches using multiple stylesheets for publishing documents. Ferrel teaches creating a first and second styles sheet container with a plurality of styles and tags where applying each selected style to content results in a different displayed style. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to retrieve multiple stylesheets resulting in different formatting in the system of Painter because it was desirable to display a data record in different languages depending on the language of the end-user. See column 1 of Ferrel.

In reference to claim 3, Painter teaches the language and format independent navigation instructions are provided in XML format. The customer-interface servers use

XML style sheets to formulate language and format-specific instructions that are sent to the end users. This could include XSL stylesheet language files. See abstract.

In reference to claim 4, Painter teaches the data record is retrieved from a geographic database. See abstract.

In reference to claim 36, Painter does not teach a second stylesheet in a language different from a first stylesheet. Ferrel teaches using multiple stylesheets for publishing documents. Ferrel teaches creating a first and second styles sheet container with a plurality of styles and tags where applying each selected style to content results in a different displayed style. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to retrieve multiple stylesheets resulting in different formatting in the system of Painter because it was desirable to display a data record in different languages depending on the language of the end-user. See column 1 of Ferrel.

In reference to claim 39, Painter does not teach displaying text in a second language with a second style sheet; however, Ferrel teaches using multiple stylesheets for publishing documents. Ferrel teaches creating a first and second styles sheet container with a plurality of styles and tags where applying each selected style to content results in a different displayed style. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to retrieve multiple stylesheets

resulting in different formatting in the system of Painter because it was desirable to display a data record in different languages depending on the language of the end-user.
See column 1 of Ferrel.

Claims 33 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Painter, Jeffrey E., "Navigation System that Supports Multiple Languages and Formats", 04/09/03 (filed 10/03/01) in view of Vora, US 2004/0139388 A1., 07/15/04 (filed 05/29/03, provisional application filed on 01/14/03, as applied to claims 1 and 32 above, and further in view of Microsoft Technet, "Comparing Windows XP Professional Multilingual Options", December 1, 2001, Available on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.microsoft.com/technet/prodtechnol/winxppro/evaluate/muiovw.mspx>

In reference to claim 33, Painter teaches a language-independent format. See abstract. Painter does not teach a language independent binary. Microsoft Technet discloses a Multilanguage User Interface technology that uses a single, language independent binary supporting multiple language skins. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time to use a language independent binary in the data generation module because it allows a user to view a localized version for data that can be displayed in different languages by unifying the symbols into a single collection or script allowing users to write, edit, and print documents in hundreds of languages.

See page 2.

In reference to claim 35, Painter teaches a language-independent format. See abstract. Painter does not teach a language independent binary Microsoft Technet discloses a Multilanguage User Interface technology that uses a single, language independent binary supporting multiple language skins. See page 2. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time to use a language independent binary in the data generation module because it allows a user to view a localized version for data that can be displayed in different languages by unifying the symbols into a single collection or script allowing users to write, edit, and print documents in hundreds of languages. See page 2.

(10) Response to Argument

On pages 5-6 of the Brief, Appellant argues claims 1 and 44 are patentable because the interpretation being applied to the recitation "***received data record comprises a message type selected from a plurality of message types each having an associated style sheet and wherein retrieving a style sheet comprises retrieving a style sheet associated with the message type of the data record and with the selected language***" is overly broad. It is noted, Appellant merely states the interpretation is overly broad without providing an alternate interpretation for the "message type" or the limitation above. Examiner is unable to find an alternate definition or interpretation of the "message type" in the Specification. Therefore, it is reasonable, given that there is no alternate interpretation or definition provided in the

Specification or by Appellant in the Brief, to interpret the message type as being a variety of types of output formats for displaying a document such as WML (wireless markup language for cell phones, pdas, etc) or VXML (voice xml for audio devices).

On page 6, second full paragraph, Appellant states that even if the interpretation of the Final action is applied, Vora does not disclose the message types of claim 1. Specifically, Appellant states the output forms are not associated with the received MXML document and the formats are applied based on the respective destination devices, not on the received document. Appellant continues the arguments on page 6, last paragraph through page 7 where they state an MXML document is not a message type selected from a plurality of message types and is only a single message type.

Examiner disagrees with Appellant's positions.

Vora discloses a symbolic representation of data outputted from an application in a locale-independent representation. The locale-independent representation is in an application markup language comprising a locale attribute that identifies a version of language that is spoken in the locale. See page 1, paragraph [0010]-[0013]. Vora teaches the language independent representation can be translated into a variety of device-specific languages such as HTML, XML, WML, HDML, and VoiceXML. See page 3, paragraphs [0047]-[0049]. See also page 1, paragraphs [0013]-[0016]. In order to translate the document into a specific format or message type, the transformation framework determines the interface receiving the document. The transformation framework also obtains a locale attribute identifying the version of the language spoken at a particular locale. Using the locale attribute and the target device type, MXML

document is translated into a device-specific language which meets the limitation “**a message type selected from a plurality of message types each having an associated style sheet wherein retrieving a style sheet comprises retrieving a style sheet associated with the message type of the data record and with the selected language.** See pages 3-4 and figure 1.

A message type can reasonably be interpreted as the type of document needed for display on a particular device. Vora teaches that different target devices require different message types. This is accomplished in Vora by applying a stylesheet to the data record in order to display the data record in the selected language and in the proper format. Every data record can have multiple message types. For example, any data record in Vora can be displayed in WML, VoiceXML, HDML, HTML, etc. In other words, each data record comprises a plurality of message types.

Examiner would like to note the claim recites in the first limitation, **receiving a data record formatted in a language independent markup format.** The claim continues by stating “**retrieving a style sheet associated with the selected language, formatting the data record based on the style sheet; and displaying the formatted data record**”. It is unclear how a data record already formatted in a language independent markup format (i.e. one type of message type) can have a message type selected from a plurality of message types until a stylesheet is actually applied to it. In other words, the data record does not just exist in multiple formats (i.e. HTML, HDML, VoiceXML) otherwise there would be no point in applying a stylesheet to the **language independent markup format**.

On pages 7-8 of the Brief, Appellants argue claims 27, 32, 46, and 48 are patentable because the data structure is generated by the information server in Painter and provided to a customer interface server without any style sheet identification. It is noted, the Vora reference was relied upon for this feature. As stated in the rejections above, Painter does not teach ***the language independent markup document including an identification of a style sheet that specifies how to present the data values in the second language, to provide the data record.*** However, Vora discloses a symbolic representation of data outputted from an application in a locale-independent representation. The locale-independent representation is in an application markup language comprising a locale attribute that identifies a version of language that is spoken in the locale. See page 1, paragraph [0010]-[0013]. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide Vora's locale attribute which determines what stylesheet to apply in order to display the data record in a specified language in the system of Painter because doing so helps facilitate globalization of information by allowing an application to be presented in multiple languages.

With respect to Vora's teachings, Appellant argues Vora teaches an MXML document transformed by the framework based on a locale attribute specified by an application programmer but not extracted from the MXML document. The claim recites the language independent markup document ***includes an identification of a style sheet that specifies how to display text associated with the data values in a language different from the first language.*** Vora discloses a symbolic representation

of data outputted from an application in a locale-independent representation. **The locale-independent representation is in an application markup language comprising a locale attribute that identifies a version of language that is spoken in the locale.** See page 1, paragraph [0010]-[0013]. Appellant points to paragraphs 69-75 of Vora in support of the argument that a programmer specifies the locale attribute; however, in paragraphs 78-83 of page 4, Vora also states "**in another embodiment, the conversion can be controlled using a cascading stylesheet where the locale and fields are pre-specified by the style**".

On pages 8-9, Appellant argues claims 5, 24, and 25 are separately patentable for reasons set forth above with respect to "message type". Accordingly, the rejections are maintained in light of the comments above with respect to "message type". On page 9, Appellant argues claim 26 is patentable because it recites a 'collaborative editing document' and any document capable of being edited is not a collaborative editing document. Examiner disagrees. Painter teaches the navigation document can be edited by multiple users which is a collaborative editing document. See page 5, paragraph [0030]. Appellant argues claim 18 is patentable because it recites a system management program and the Examiner's position is broad. Examiner disagrees. Painter teaches providing the data record to an application on a user device which reads on a *system management program*. See figure 3. On page 10, Appellant argues claims 42-43 are patentable because they recite "acquisition agent scripts" and its association with message types. Painter teaches the data values can be navigation instructions. Painter teaches receiving navigation-related information in addition to the

type of format the end user's computing platform requires the instructions be presented in. If the language and format independent data structure receives a request from a user's computing platform requiring the instructions be presented in HTML format, the application uses a style sheet to present the instructions in an HTML format and a language-specific format as well. See page 9, paragraphs [0053]-[0055].

On page 10, Appellant argues claims 2-4, 33, 35, 36, and 39 are patentable for reasons stated previously with respect to the independent claims from which they depend. Accordingly, Examiner relies on the comments above with respect to the independent claims in maintaining the rejections of claims 2-4, 33, 35, 36, and 39.

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

Rachna Singh
/Rachna Singh/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2176

Conferees:

Doug Hutton
SPE, Art Unit 2176

/Doug Hutton/
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2100

William Bashore
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2176

/William L. Bashore/
Primary Examiner
Tech Center 2100